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COUNTRY	Polish-occupied Germany		
TOPIC	Soviet and Polish Units and Military Installations in Liegnitz		
EVALUATION	25X1	PLACE OBTAINED	25X1
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REMARKS	25X1		

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1. A Soviet motor vehicle repair shop in Liegnitz (O 52/B 82), was located on the east side of Jauerstrasse, near the intersection with Opitzstrasse. The repair shop was directly subordinate to a headquarters in the Soviet restricted area in the southern sector of the city. The wages for the German workers of the repair shop, averaging about 80 men, were paid in the former Grenadier Kaserne, by a Soviet paymaster, who came from the restricted area.

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2. Source stated that [redacted] belonged to a Soviet technical battalion controlling the military motor-vehicle repair shop, the former Opel repair shop, on Jauerstrasse. This technical battalion, which was located in the former Grenadier Kaserne, was subordinate to the command in Liegnitz. According to a letter, dated November 1951, from Liegnitz, the technical battalion in the Grenadier Kaserne as well as the military motor vehicle repair shop were to move to Breslau (P 52/C 41) by January 1952. This plan was announced to the Germans employed at the repair shop since an unidentified number of them were also to move to Breslau. (2)

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3. [redacted] an unidentified number of the Soviet soldiers had left Liegnitz. It was not known, whether these troops consisted of complete units or individual soldiers from various units. Many women in uniform have been recently observed in the streets of the town. It was estimated that there were about three companies of women. (3)

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4. In the summer of 1950, one General Litvinov (fnu) in Liegnitz, [] were braided epaulets with blue stripes and two stars with a wing.

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General Kutov (fnu) [] was an VD general. According to the general's driver, one Junior Lieutenant Nikitin (fnu) the general was transferred to Moscow in the fall of 1949. (4)

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5. Prior to August 1950, [] Polish soldiers wearing blue uniforms, in the former Nachrichten Kaserne on the east side of Immelmannstrasse. These troops frequently marched out of the installation at company strength for training. They were equipped with light and heavy infantry weapons. No mortars or AT guns were seen. The heavy machine guns were mounted on small two-wheeled handcarts. Young Poles, 14 to 16 years old, were frequently observed drilling in the terrain west of the barracks installation, near the Katzbach river. These youngsters, who wore Polish army uniforms, seemed to be disciplined. They were referred to as cadets by source, who believed that they were also quartered in the former Nachrichten Kaserne. (5)

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6. In May 1945, source worked for Soviet [] as an interpreter for a short period of time. Prior to 1948 or 1949, the unit was quartered in the former Kaiser Wilhelm Kaserne, located on the south side of Haynauerstrasse, between the railroad line to Goldberg (O 52/B 71) and Roonstrasse. Later, the unit moved into the villa of the former Field Marshal von Manstein, on the west side of Holteistrasse, between Raupach- and Martinstrasse. The unit, whose designation was "Upravlenie Politicne", dealt with political incidents in the Soviet Army and, on a limited scale, also dealt with political incidents occurring among the German and Polish civilians. []

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[] Lieutenant Colonel Tsabotanski or Sobostinski [] (fnu) in Liegnitz in September 1950. The office was staffed mainly with Soviet officers wearing ruby cap band and epaulets whose basic color was red. (6)

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7. An unguarded Polish office was located in the former Hartmann villa on Poststrasse; Polish personnel, wearing gray-blue or black neckties, were seen on duty in this office. All Germans dismissed by the Soviets had to report there for reassignment to other employment. (7)

8. Between 1948 and early September 1950, [] observed Polish soldiers wearing dark-blue uniforms with light-blue stripes along the outside seam of the long trousers, in and around the former Nachrichten Kaserne, on the east side of Immelmannstrasse. Their service caps were of the same color as the uniform and had a band of lighter blue. [] saw soldiers wearing the same uniform with yellow service color. Units of company strength were seen marching out of the installation in groups separated according to the branch of service. The uniformed Poles included boys about 14 years old, and young men in their twenties. They seemed to be officer candidates. [] thought the installation was occupied by several units in the summer of 1950. Football matches between teams of Soviet soldiers and Polish troops from the former Nachrichten Kaserne were held on the athletic field near the installation. It was common knowledge that the Soviets played against Polish militia team. (5)

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9. In the fall of 1948, [] entered a large telephone central in the Soviet restricted area, [] observed Soviet soldiers operating large switchboards.

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[] the installation was the Soviet main signal center of the Liegnitz post. It was located in the building of the former Handwerkskammer on the north side of Bitschenstrasse and the east side of Holteistrasse.

10. In the Soviet restricted area, on the west side of Doverstrasse, between Bitschenstrasse and Tannenbergsstrasse, there was also a Soviet komendatura which was the supreme tribunal for German affairs prior to the summer of 1950. This komendatura was the superior headquarters of a Soviet "main komendatura" on the northwest side of Gartenstrasse. The Soviet military patrols for the post left

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from this installation. Complaints of all types were submitted to the main komendatura. There was also an arbitration committee to settle disputes involving Germans and Russians. (8)

11. In August 1950, a Soviet office staffed almost exclusively by officers and enclosed by a barbed-wire fence, was observed in the former teachers' seminary on Moltkestrasse, between Koeniggruetzer and Steinmetzstrasse. Since the installation was strictly guarded source believed that it was an important office. The four-story building was about 80 meters long.
12. In the summer of 1949, a Soviet office, whose functions included administration of the Soviet prisons and processing of criminal matters, was located in the former Pohl Villa, on the west side of Sophienstrasse, between Baumgart- and Schulstrasse. Russians, Germans and Poles were tried by Soviet courts in two buildings, one of which was on the south side of Doktorgang and the west side of Thebesiusstrasse, and the other on the south side of Doktorgang and the west side of Elisabethenstrasse.
13. A Soviet Army ration supply depot was located in a large four- or five-story main building south of the former German Army ration supply depot at Pfaffen-dorf (O 52/B 82), in the angle formed by the railroad lines to Sagan (O 52/B 26) and Rawitsch (P 52/C 37). This installation was not identical with the multi-story concrete building of the former German Army ration supply depot west of Pfaffen-dorf, between Brombergerstrasse and the railroad line to Rawitsch. The use of this installation was not known.

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Comments.

- (3) It is believed that these Soviet women were brought in to replace German workers as was done in the Soviet Zone of Germany in the fall of 1951.

- (5) This barracks installation is the only one in Bregwitz which is occupied by Polish troops. It is believed that the unit observed [] was an office candidate or cadet school. It has not yet been determined whether the school belonged to the army, the air force or the militia. The light-blue stripes on the trousers, mentioned in paragraph 8, would appear to indicate a militia school.

- (6) A previous report by the same source stated that the barracks installation south of Haynauerstrasse was occupied by a Soviet printing office and Soviet infantrymen until September 1951. This should have read "until September 1950".

- (7) It is definitely believed that this was a militia office.
- (8) [] the main komendatura on Gartenstrasse [] an office [] had been dissolved quite some time ago. [] an office [] staffed mainly by civilians was located in the building. []

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